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BROWNHILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# Annual Report

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND  
Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
ON THE WORK OF THE  
Public Health Services.

1950



Chairman of Health Committee:  
Councillor Dr. F. R. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B.

Chairman of the Council:  
Councillor S. T. Breeze, J.P.

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## STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health (Part-time):

DR. T. S. PATERSON, M.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN WILSON, D.P.A. (Lond ), M.R.San.I.,  
M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

Certificate of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of R.S.I. as Smoke Inspector.

Certificate of R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to  
Buildings and Public Works.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

(1) K. BLOWER, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

(2) Vacant.

Student Sanitary Inspectors:

EAN MARKLEW.

GEOFFREY CROWE.

Clerk:

MAISIE COLLINGWOOD.

Handyman:

S. Wright.

Rodent Operative:

E. Marklew.



# BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1950

Health Department,  
Coombe House,  
Brownhills.

*To the Chairman and Members of  
Brownhills Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me pleasure to present to you my report for 1950, the chief matters of interest being summarised as under.

### AREA AND RATEABLE VALUE.

The area of the district is 6,307 acres. The rateable value is £67,066. The sum represented by a penny rate is £244.

### POPULATION.

The population is 21,490 giving a population per acre of 3.4. A slight increase in population is again noticed.

The following is a summary of houses built during 1950:

By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	8
Permanent houses by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	58

These figures show a decrease of 6 on last year's figures.

Some progress has been made though the waiting list remains high, and we have fulfilled as to numbers the quota of houses allowed by the Ministry of Health.

Overcrowding is still one of the most difficult problems and attempts to deal with this feature have not been encouraging. Every case is thoroughly sifted by this Department, but many of our recommendations for re-housing remain unsatisfied. I would suggest that a higher degree of priority should be allowed to applicants under this heading.

Statement by Mr. Arthur Wikeley, M.I. Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E., Chartered Municipal Engineer, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

“ In previous years, I have paragraphed my remarks concerning the work of my department, which affects the public health of the district, into four paragraphs, namely Town Planning, Refuse Collection, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. Of these, Planning may be said, in some way, to control the future development of the district in order that the standard of public health may not only be maintained, but improved, whilst the other items deal more closely with the day-to-day services, without which the public health service would be of little benefit.

Again dealing with these items individually:—

#### (A) TOWN PLANNING.

During the year 1950 (apart from dealing with the routine administration necessitated by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, which administration increases as the years go by), the County Authority in co-operation with my department have been getting out a mass of detail to enable them to prepare the Development Plan which, according to the Act and Regulations, has to be presented to the Minister by July, 1951. Whilst this entails a great deal of unproductive work and takes up what may seem to be an unwarranted amount of time, as I have said previously one can only hope that ultimately the preparation and administration of the Development Plan will bring ‘the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people.’



## (B) REFUSE COLLECTION.

This service has continued to function in spite of many difficulties, particularly the growing difficulty which is becoming apparent throughout the country in obtaining suitable labour to work the service.

The number of dustbins to be collected has again risen consequent upon the work of the Health Department in clearing up insanitary ashpits and pail closets, but it is seldom realised that there is a considerable number of ash-pits and pail closets still existing which have to and do receive the constant attention of the department and this work, which is now carried out by a team of men and a motor vehicle, takes three full days in each week. Further, the collection of pail closets is now made by use of an enclosed tank and this, together with the modern refuse collecting vehicle, enables the work to be carried out more hygienically than previously.

The only tip in use for the disposal of refuse is at Clayhanger and, therefore, the nuisance from tipping is minimised although the tip itself leaves much to be desired.

## (C) SEWERAGE.

The sewerage system of the district remains far below the capacity required and continues to be adversely affected by mining subsidence, and work to repair damage caused to sewers is constantly being carried out.

Several of the outfall sewers in the district are getting into a critical state, and it is to be regretted that more progress has not been made in the fulfilment of the report which I presented to the Council on the sewerage of the district in August, 1947.

## (D) SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the two Disposal Works in the district, the comparatively modern Works at Norton Canes continues to function satisfactorily and to give an effluent of a high standard.

At Walsall Wood, the story is rather different and whilst remedial measures are planned to be carried out, some of which have been executed, much remains to be done to enable the Works to deal with the sewage satisfactorily. I have always to keep in mind in connection with these Works, that ultimately they will be abandoned and, therefore, money must be spent as sparingly as possible.

The six percolating distributors which were fixed in 1949 have proved conclusively that the existing filter medium is of no practical value, and arising from a discussion I have had with an Engineer of the Ministry of Health, it has been agreed that this medium should be replaced. The Council have accepted this advice and a scheme is now in course of preparation for replacing the medium."

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The principal industry is mining. Recently more new factories have started in the district, at which female labour is mostly employed. These factories are of airy and sound construction and hygienically show careful planning.

#### BIRTHS, 1950.

##### Live Births—

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	178	193	371
Illegitimate	...	...	9	9	18
				Total ...	389

##### Still Births—

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	6	2	8
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
				Total ...	8

Area comparability factor for Births: 1.



The total number of births gives a birth rate of 18.1 per thousand of the population, as compared with 15.8 for England and Wales.

Still Births numbered 8, none of which was illegitimate. This gives a Still Birth Rate of 0.37 per thousand of the population. For England and Wales the rate is 0.37. For 126 Great Towns and London the rate is 0.45 and for 148 Smaller Towns (25,000 to 50,000 population at 1931 census) it is 0.37.

Of the total legitimate births 178 were males and 193 females. 18 births were illegitimate.

### **DEATHS, 1950.**

Deaths numbered 237—134 males and 103 females.

This gives a crude death rate of 11.0 per thousand.

The rate for England and Wales is 11.6 per thousand of the population.

The Infantile Mortality Rate per thousand live births is 43.7.

Deaths of legitimate infants per thousand legitimate live births is 45.8.

There are no illegitimate deaths recorded.

There were no deaths from Puerperal causes.

Deaths from Measles: Nil.

Deaths resulting from Whooping Cough: Nil.

Deaths resulting from Diarrhoea (under 2 years): Nil.

Area comparability factor for deaths: 1.19.

The number and causes of deaths for 1950 are shown in the following table:

## DEATHS, 1950

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	5	6	11
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—	1
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	4	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	2	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	3	3
Malinant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	15	11	26
Leukæmia, aleukæmia .. .. .	—	2	2
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	13	9	22
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	8	4	12
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	3	—	3
Other heart disease .. .. .	27	22	49
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	5	5	10
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	6	6	12
Bronchitis .. .. .	12	3	15
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa.. .. .	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	1	1
Congenital malformations .. .. .	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	11	17	28
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	3	—	3
All other accidents .. .. .	7	2	9
Suicide .. .. .	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	—	—
All causes .. .. .	134	103	237

### DEATHS — AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	Over 70	Total
17	5	2	1	5	9	12	15	18	54	99	237

Under one year there were 17 deaths.

65% of the deaths occurred in persons over 60 years.

35% were under 60 years.

The causes of death show little variation.

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause	Under 1 month	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-9	9-12	Total
Suppurative Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premataturity .. ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Longitudinal and lateral sinus thrombosis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital pulmonic stenosis Prematurity..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus, Spina bifida. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral damage.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precipitate Birth ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelactasis, Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia, Nephritis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia from bronco pneumonia .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total									17

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Rate.
1941	21	53.1
1942	27	62.0
1943	26	62.3
1944	28	60.3
1945	31	83.5
1946	19	41.9
1947	16	30.8
1948	16	40.7
1949	9	21.9
1950	17	43.7

The following Table is inserted for comparison:—

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and great towns including London	148 smaller towns (Resident pop. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	London Adm. County	Brownhills
Rates per 1,000 Civilian population					
Births:—					
Live Births ..	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	18.1
Still Births ..	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.37
Deaths:—					
All causes ..	11.6 *	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ..	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.65
Influenza ..	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio Encephalitis	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
Pneumonia ..	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.56
Notifications:—					
Typhoid Fever ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever ..	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	0.60
Whooping Cough ..	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	6.81
Diphtheria ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Erysipelas ..	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.04
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	3.62
Pneumonia ..	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	1.58
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)					
Paralytic ..	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.13
Non-Paralytic ..	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00
Food Poisoning ..	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.00

\* Rates per 1,000 total population.

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and great towns including London	148 smaller towns (Resident pop. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	London Adm. County	Brownhills
Deaths:—	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
All causes under 1 year of age.. ..	29.8†	33.8	29.4	26.3	43.7
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age .. ..	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births				
Notifications:—					
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	0.04
	† Per 1,000 related live births.				

#### Maternal Mortality in England and Wales:—

	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births,	Rates per mil- lion women ages 15-44	Brownhills
651 Abortion with Sepsis ...	0.09	7	—
650,652 Abortion without Sepsis	0.05	4	—
640—649, 670—678 Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery ..	0.54		
681 Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium .. ..	0.03		2.5
680, 682—689 Other complications of the puerperium .. ..	0.15		

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases of Dysentery were notified. 3 cases of Paratyphoid, 2 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2 cases of Poliomyelitis and one case of polio-encephalitis were notified.

The figures for Diphtheria are satisfactory, only one case being notified.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease		Under 1 Year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 and over	Total
Measles .. ..	..	1	50	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Whooping Cough ..	..	8	91	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
Scarlet Fever ..	..	—	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Pneumonia ..	..	1	4	11	2	—	1	1	6	2	5	1	34
Erysipelas ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ..	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria ..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polio Encephalitis ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ..	..	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3



## TUBERCULOSIS.

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	1
5 to 10 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 „	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	—
20 to 30 „	4	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
30 to 40 „	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
40 to 50 „	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
50 to 60 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 70 „	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
70 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8	11	1	7	5	6	1	2

Three cases notified during 1950 died during the year.

The home nursing of advanced cases of tuberculosis is still one of difficulty and will remain so until the various sanatoria are better equipped to deal with this problem.

A new register of tuberculosis cases is in course of preparation and will show a small decrease in numbers.

## HOSPITALS.

Bacteriological and Clinical examinations are generally done at Stafford and Walsall Hospital laboratories.

Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Walsall Hospitals serve the district as regards Surgical, Medical and Specialised Departments. For the most part maternity cases are served by the hospitals in Lichfield.

Hammerwich Cottage Hospital is now closed for structural alterations for a period of at least six months. Out-patients are still seen, and if necessary, referred to Lichfield and Burton-on-Trent hospitals.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are sent to Tamworth Isolation Hospital.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante Natal Clinics are under the control of the County Council, although some doctors have ante natal clinics at their own surgeries at specified times.

The Ambulance service is also under the control of the County Council and the service is now satisfactory.

I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the help and loyal co-operation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff, and Mrs. Collingwood for help in preparing the statistics and the report for the printers.

Yours faithfully,

T. S. PATERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

# BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,  
Coombe House,  
Brownhills.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Health Department,  
Coombe House,  
Brownhills.

*To the Chairman and Members of  
Brownhills Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Urban District.

Many people still long for a return to "normal" conditions of life and, presumably, that means the attainment of a higher standard of living. It is right to have an ideal at which to aim, but in public health work it is also essential to appreciate the present and to utilise to the full the existing legislation to improve environmental hygiene now. Powers will not easily be removed from local authorities if they fulfil their duties within the limits imposed by money and materials.

There are many powers granted to local authorities which could be used to better effect in order to give people the full benefit of services which are theirs by right.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and my fellow officers for their continued support and ready assistance.

Yours obediently,

JOHN WILSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## **PART I — INTRODUCTION**

This report deals with everyday things of life, many of which are taken for granted, but all of which have no little bearing on the lives of the people. A comparison with the report for 1911 indicates the progress made in public health matters. In 1911, out of 3,371 houses, there was a grand total of 225 with water closets within the Urban District. These were distributed as follows:—

Central Ward, 103; Walsall Wood Ward, 114;  
Norton Canes, 8.

In the same year there were 80 cases of Diphtheria notified and 18 children under 15 years died from this disease; 38 people died from diarrhoea and the infantile mortality rate was 118 per 1,000 registered births.

One other interesting figure in the report for 1911 is that there were only 62 cesspits. The present number of cesspools indicates that the construction of new sewers has not kept pace with the house-building programme.

The difficulties confronting health workers in 1911 were no less than those of any other pioneer in a relatively new field of operation. I hope that the next 40 years may witness even greater progress.

## **PART II — STAFF**

The establishment of the Department is a Chief Sanitary Inspector, two additional Sanitary Inspectors, two Clerks and a Student Inspector. There are two Student Sanitary Inspectors at the present and they share the duties of junior clerk. At the wish of the Council the position of Second Additional Sanitary Inspector remains vacant pending the qualification of one of the Student Sanitary Inspectors.

No number of Students can replace one qualified Inspector and so by the wish of the Council the service given to the people has been curtailed.

The Department also employs a full time Rodent Operative and a Driver-Handyman.

## **PART III — WATER SUPPLY**

The public supply for the district is obtained from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. It has been satisfactory in quantity and quality and no case of shortage has come to the knowledge of the Department.

310 samples of the mains supply have been taken for bacteriological examination and these have been procured from localities affected by mining subsidence. On two occasions unusual increases in the b. coli count were noted and special observations kept on the areas affected.

The number of wells in use has been reduced to 6 and an order has been placed to provide a main extension which will render a further well obsolete. Ten samples from wells were submitted for bacteriological examination.

#### WATER SUPPLY SUMMARY:—

Total houses in the district	...	...	...	5,806
Houses with direct piped water supply	...	...	...	5,681
Houses with stand pipes	...	...	...	32
Number of stand pipes	...	...	...	6
Houses with communal taps	...	...	...	86
Houses with wells	...	...	...	7

The following is a statement on the Water Supply to the Urban District, kindly submitted by R. A. Robertson, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Co.

- (1) The supply to the area has been satisfactory in respect of quality and quantity.
- (2) The supply to the Urban District of Brownhills is afforded in part from pumping stations situated outside the boundary of the Authority and in part from Sandhills Pumping Station within the boundary.

All the waters as pumped are examined at regular intervals, both bacteriologically and chemically. Bacteriological samples are also examined of all the raw waters. During 1950, 23 samples were examined from Sandhills Pumping Station, of which 22 were free from all forms of coliform bacteria and one gave aerogenes present in 100 ml. Monthly routine samples are taken from the Waterman's house at Norton Canes, and from the Municipal Buildings, Brownhills. Of 13 samples examined from the Norton Canes area, 12 were free from all types of coliform bacteria and one contained aerogenes present in 10 ml. All 12 samples taken from the Municipal Buildings at Brownhills were free from all forms of coliform bacteria. Of 12 samples taken from No. 1, High Street, Clayhanger, 11 were free from all forms of coliform bacteria and the remainder contained aerogenes present in 100 ml.



During 1950 a total of 1,512 samples from the Norton Canes area, where mains are affected by mining subsidence, were examined; 98.1 per cent. of these samples were free from coliform bacteria and 99.9 per cent. were free from faecal b. coli.

The average chemical results for 1950 of the two tap samples from the Waterman's house, Norton Canes and the Municipal Buildings, Brownhills, were as follows:—

	Norton Canes.		Brownhills.	
	Parts per million.		Parts per million.	
pH .. .. .	7.6	7.5		
Alkalinity (Cac03) .. .. .	80.	120		
Chlorides (Cl) .. .. .	15.6	26.1		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. .. .	Trace	Trace		
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. .. .	Trace	Trace		
Oxidised Nitrogen .. .. .	3.1	7.6		
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C) .. .. .	.12	.12		
Temporary Hardness .. .. .	75	114		
Permanent Hardness .. .. .	42	109		
Total Hardness .. .. .	117	223		
Iron (Fe ) .. .. .	.03	.03		
Manganese (Mn) .. .. .	Nil	Nil		
Zinc (Zn) .. .. .	Nil	Nil		
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb) .. .. .	Nil	Nil		
Free Cl .. .. .	.04	Nil		

- (3) The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, no lead being found in any of the samples examined.
- (4) Sterilisation of waters is carried out where possible at the pumping stations as a precautionary measure. Special apparatus and staff are available in the event of contamination. Chlorination on site is practised, following burst mains, etc., laying of new mains and emptying of reservoirs. The repaired and new mains, etc., are not brought back into use until the water has been examined and pronounced satisfactory.

#### PART IV — SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has been utilised to obtain conversions from pails and privies to water closets, and during the year 27 such conversions have been carried out, making a total of 319 in the last five years.

The following table shows the position at the end of the year and, of course, indicates the amount of work still to be done in this sphere of operations:—



TABLE 1 — SEWER AVAILABLE.

District	Pails.			Privies		
	To be converted.	For H.A. Action.	Total	To be converted.	For H.A. Action.	Total
Norton Canes (including Wyrley)	46	23	69	14	9	23
Brownhills West .. .. .	6	—	6	2	—	2
Walsall Wood .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shelfield and High Heath ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownhills .. .. .	1	12	13	10	2	12
Totals	53	35	88	27	11	38

TABLE II — SEWER NOT AVAILABLE.

District	Pails	Privies
Norton Canes (including Wyrley)	47	30
Brownhills West .. .. .	17	7
Walsall Wood .. .. .	16	15
Shelfield and High Heath ..	4	1
Brownhills .. .. .	22	3
Totals	106	56

Number of houses	...	...	...	...	5,806
Number of houses with water closets	...	...	...	...	5,518
Number of houses with privies	...	...	...	...	94
Number of houses with pails	...	...	...	...	194
Number of houses with bins	...	...	...	...	5,712

## SEWERAGE — SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### (a) Norton Canes Sewerage System.

The sewers and sewage works in Norton Canes continue to be affected by mining subsidence. In one instance houses have subsided more than the adjacent highway and public sewer so that the new levels render it impossible to maintain connection with the public sewer.

Besides individual houses there is a group of 12 houses and another group of 7 houses not served by the public sewer. In each case the sewer is reasonably near but levels are such that the service cannot easily be provided. In addition a few house owners have not sought to utilise the public sewer where it is available and in these cases compulsion will be employed where the existing house drainage system can be proved to be *inadequate*.

The Sewage Disposal works have a sufficient capacity to deal with the flow and the effluent is satisfactory.

### (b) Brownhills and Walsall Wood Sewerage System.

The major portion of the district is sewered to the Walsall Wood Works which are in course of reconstruction. The sewers are severely affected by colliery subsidence and the future holds out threats of even greater troubles. The state of the sewers in Clayhanger in particular is unsatisfactory.

Table II shows that 164 houses have no public sewer available and I would like to see extensions made to serve the larger groups of houses and, in particular, the Sandhills area. This latter district of some 55 houses gives me some concern, for the conditions are below what is desirable in a modern community.

(c) Shelfield, Watling Street East and Cannock Road are sewered to sewerage systems operated by neighbouring authorities.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is controlled by the Engineer and Surveyor.

The replacement of dustbins and the provision of bins in lieu of other forms of refuse storage have been tackled by the service of statutory notices under the terms of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. No appeals against notices were made but the path has not been easy in view of court decisions made elsewhere. Since the end of the year the Council have adopted a scheme under Section 75 (3) and

where bins are not provided the Council undertake to provide a bin and a charge of 5s. per annum is made.

Disposal of refuse is by tipping and the reduction in the number of tips, which I reported last year, has not been followed up by a general levelling and tidying up of the tips now in disuse. The tip that is in commission could be used more in accordance with the recognised concept of controlled tipping.

There is no collection of Trade refuse although many, if not all, traders would welcome such a service. The indiscriminate dumping of refuse with its attendant nuisances from flies, rodents, etc., would be avoided if the Council undertook this duty.

### SANITARY SURVEY

A Sanitary Survey of 3,345 privately owned houses carried out in conjunction with the survey of overcrowding, referred to under "Housing," reveals the following facts:—

TABLE III.  
HOUSES WITH FIXED BATHS.

District.	With Bath.		Without Bath.
	No.	Per cent. of houses visited.	
Brownhills .. ..	387	29%	960
Walsall Wood .. ..	240	29%	596
Clayhanger .. ..	27	25%	83
Shelfield .. ..	136	29%	340
Norton Canes .. ..	119	21%	457
Totals ..	909	27%	2,436

A fixed bath is a necessity. These figures show that only 1 in 4 private houses have such accommodation.

TABLE IV.  
NO. (OF HOUSES VISITED) DRAINED TO CESSPOOLS  
OR SIMILAR APPLIANCES.

Brownhills	...	...	...	41
Walsall Wood	...	...	...	26
Clayhanger	...	...	...	4
Shelfield	...	...	...	Nil
Norton Canes & Little Wyrley				63
Total				134

## PART V

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Total Visits .. .. .	7,511
Complaints received .. .. .	175
Houses Inspected — Public Health Act, Repairs .. .. .	3,296
— Verminous or Dirty .. .. .	40
— Overcrowding .. .. .	69
— Dangerous .. .. .	18
— Housing Act Survey .. .. .	220
Caravans .. .. .	277
Dustbins .. .. .	270
Water Closets .. .. .	142
Privy Middens .. .. .	87
Pails .. .. .	214
Tipplers .. .. .	43
Conversions .. .. .	121
Drains—new and/or tested .. .. .	73
existing and/or defective .. .. .	208
Sewers .. .. .	39
Cesspools .. .. .	20
Ashplaces .. .. .	20
Sewage Works .. .. .	8
Refuse Tips .. .. .	29
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	109
Fish Fryers .. .. .	171
Food Preparation Premises .. .. .	259
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	81
Food Inspections .. .. .	20
Licensed Premises .. .. .	13
Schools .. .. .	10
Bakehouses .. .. .	48
Shops Act .. .. .	31
Cinemas .. .. .	2
Rodent Control .. .. .	25
Atmospheric Pollution .. .. .	47
Rivers Pollution .. .. .	32
Petroleum Storage .. .. .	20
Water Supply .. .. .	28
Factories—mechanical .. .. .	152
—non-mechanical .. .. .	11
Keeping of Animals .. .. .	12
Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	32
Miscellaneous .. .. .	686
Infectious Disease Enquiries .. .. .	68
Samples—Water, bacteriological .. .. .	320
—Ice Cream .. .. .	111
—Rivers Pollution .. .. .	76
—Faeces (pathological) .. .. .	28

### NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices served .. .. .	185
Informal Notices complied with .. .. .	198

## STATUTORY NOTICES

TABLE V.

Section.	Brought forward from 1949.	Served	Complied with	Carried forward to 1951.
Section 7 Factories Act/1937	.. .. -	-	-	-
Section 9 Housing Act/1936	.. .. 1	-	1	-
Section 30 Water Act/1945	.. .. -	-	-	-
Section 39 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. 4	8	8	4
Section 44 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. -	3	3	-
Section 45 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. 1	4	3	2
Section 47 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. -	18	6	12
Section 56 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. -	-	-	-
Section 75 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. 5	22	26	1
Section 79 Public Health Act/1936	.. .. -	-	-	-
Sections 92 and 93 Public Health Act/1936	.. 36	89	76	49
Totals	.. 47	144	123	68

### NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY NOTICES

The following table and notes indicate the steps taken to obtain compliance with notices. Where notices were complied with at any time before the hearing of the case, proceedings were discontinued, and this accounts for the difference in the figures of columns 3 and 4.

TABLE VI.

Act or Section.	Work authorised in default	Notice complied with by Council	Court Proceedings authorised	Proceedings instituted
Sec. 39. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	1	—
Sec. 44. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	7	2
Sec. 45. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	3	2
Sec. 47. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	8	8
Sec. 75. P.H.A/1936.	4	4	—	—
Sec. 94. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	38	17
Sec. 154. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	2	1
Sec. 269. P.H.A/1936.	—	—	3	—

#### Section 44, Public Health Act, 1936.

Proceedings were instituted in 2 cases and in each instance the work was carried out following an adjournment and the cases were withdrawn. In the remaining 5 cases the work was completed before complaint was made.

#### Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936.

Proceedings were instituted in 1 case, and the work was completed following an adjournment. The case was withdrawn.



### **Section 94, Public Health Act, 1936.**

Proceedings were instituted in 17 cases. In 3 cases a Nuisance Order was obtained and in 14 instances the case was adjourned to allow the owner to complete the work and then subsequently withdrawn. 21 cases were not proceeded with as the works required were completed before complaint.

### **Section 154, Public Health Act, 1936.**

Proceedings were instituted in 1 case and a conviction obtained. It should be observed that there is no method of proving the identity of "rag and bone" merchants. Although the police have been co-operative, it is not always possible to contact a constable in time to catch a very elusive trader and so extract the necessary information. The methods of trading detailed in Section 154 were made illegal because of a potential danger to public health. If the reason still holds good then the law should be enforceable.

### **Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.**

The knowledge that the Council would not hesitate to institute court proceedings was sufficient to enforce compliance.

## **PART VI -- HOUSING.**

There is a number of houses in the District for which demolition is the only answer, and there is a larger number which rapidly approach this category through unarrested decay.

The high cost of materials, coupled with the price of labour often cause the repair of properties, which have fixed rents, to be an uneconomical proposition for the owner. No person can afford to have outgoings continually in excess of income and even taking into account the rents received during the war years, the money available for repairs is sadly limited. The net result is that extensive repairs cannot be tackled, housing conditions depreciate and, consequently, tenants appeal to the Sanitary Authority. An inspection produces a long list of repairs which immediately puts the house in the "not repairable at reasonable expense" category. This means that the house should be dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act as an "individual unfit" and in the majority of cases the local authority will have no alternative but to make a demolition order. To make the order effective there is a family to re-house, and at the present rate of building new houses the housing programme for at least the next five years could be swallowed up in this manner.

With houses in short supply, demolition is out of the question and such action would be a sin where the structure is sound. The tenant rightly requests that his living



conditions be improved and the owner, for his part, cannot afford a comprehensive repair. The recognised interpretation of "reasonable expense" limits the action of the Sanitary Inspector and he is compelled to effect a compromise which satisfies no-one. The tenant can point to many things that wanted doing, the owner has spent his cash and not got a 100 per cent. article and the Sanitary Inspector, like any tradesman with pride in his work, surveys the (un)finished product with misgivings.

It is apparent that this unsatisfactory state of affairs is aggravated by pre-war legislation controlling post-war conditions. It has been suggested that owners of private houses should be allowed to increase rents and although many of you are familiar with the arguments "for" and "against" such a step, I make no excuse for referring to a few of the points which are worthy of consideration.

- (1) If increases are allowed they should be confined to houses which attain the standard suggested by the Committee, set up by the Ministry of Health. §
- (2) Such an increase would extend the amount of repairs which could be carried out "at reasonable expense" and allow many houses to be brought up to standard.
- (3) The demand for materials already in short supply would be increased and would (a) affect the new house programme and (b) tend to increase the price of those materials and so reduce the power of the increased rent.
- (4) Many people, e.g. Old Age Pensioners, have fixed or small incomes which do not readily expand to meet the increased cost of living.
- (5) The idea is to provide better housing and not to increase house owners personal income.
- (6) In those cases where a structure is generally sound and repair action is precluded because it cannot be undertaken at reasonable expense, the local authority should purchase and repair.

### **PROCEDURE UNDER HOUSING ACTS**

#### **(a) Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.**

The following houses were reported to the Health Committee as unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense:—

No. 34, Broad Lane, High Heath.

No. 41, Lichfield Road, Walsall Wood.

No. 43, Whitehorse Road, Brownhills.

Demolition orders were made in each case and the Council agreed to re-house the tenants displaced.

§ Reference: Ministry of Health—Report of the Standards of Fitness for Habitation Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee—1946.

(b) **Housing Act, 1949.**

Several enquiries have been received but no applications for grants have materialised.

**COUNCIL HOUSES.**

Mr. C. R. Closs, F.I. Housing, Housing Manager, has supplied the following information in respect of Council Houses, as at 31st December, 1950:—

Prior to the late War:—

Act under which constructed.	— Bedrooms —			— Bungalows —		Totals.
	Two	Three	Four	Prefab.	Old Persons	
1919	—	250	—	—	—	250
1923	—	154	—	—	—	154
1924	92	158	—	—	—	250
1925	102	344	30	—	6	482
1930	44	56	30	—	—	130
Totals	238	962	60	—	6	1,266

Post-war:—

1946	—	1	—	50	—	51
1947	4	36	—	—	—	40
1948	4	53	—	80	—	137
1949	2	39	—	13	8	62
1950	—	57	1	—	—	58
Totals	10	186	1	143	8	348

Houses in course of erection at present total 93.

Further plans are nearing completion for another 128 houses.

The total number of applicants on the waiting list for accommodation is over 1,000.

In addition to those without homes of their own, there are still a number of houses in the area which, in normal times, would be demolished.

Taking these points into consideration, and with new applicants every week due to various reasons (e.g., marriages and applications from people coming into this area to work), it must be some considerable time before the housing shortage will be overcome.

**Overcrowding.**

A survey of 4,901 houses has been completed and although the figures given do not represent the position at any one time, as the work has been spread over a period and carried out without extra staff, the results are none the less useful because there is no great mobility of families.

### Houses with Sub-tenants.

	No. Surveyed.	No. with sub-tenants.
Private Houses ...	3,345	527
Council Houses ...	1,556	199
	<hr/> 4,901	<hr/> 726

Thus 15 per cent. of the houses surveyed, or 1 house in every 7, has sub-tenants.

Council Houses occupied by 2 families ...	183
Council Houses occupied by 3 families ...	16
Private Houses occupied by 2 families ...	503
Private Houses occupied by 3 families ...	24
	<hr/> 726

### Houses Overcrowded.

(At time of Survey.)

	Council.	Private.	Total.
Total number of houses surveyed...	1,556	3,345	4,901
Number of houses overcrowded ...	37	30	67

## PART VII — FOOD HYGIENE.

There are 162 shops which sell foodstuffs. A lot of these are of the "house and shop" type and the person running the shop is intimately connected with the performance of household duties. Such an arrangement has attendant dangers which are not readily apparent to people who are not 100 per cent. food hygiene conscious.

Inspections are made at all food shops and our records show that the majority have a constant supply of hot water and that the general standard of cleanliness is good. The finest shop with unlimited hot water and fulfilling all the requirements of current legislation can be a death trap if the shop assistant does not appreciate his or her all important part

It is as well to remember that the organisms which cause food poisoning are not visible to the naked eye, nor are they of necessity associated with food which has "gone off," and so detectable by smell or taste.

May I repeat the words of my 1949 report: "It is as important for the housewife in her kitchen to play her part in preventing contamination as it is for the shopkeeper in his store or the cook in his restaurant kitchen."

Film shows and talks have been given to various bodies but there is still a long road to travel in the direction of educating all of us to a realisation of the standard of food hygiene required.

### **Slaughter of Animals.**

The slaughter of animals for general consumption takes place at the Public Abattoir situate within the Walsall County Borough.

There are fourteen private slaughter-houses in the district and five of these are licensed by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of private pigs.

Butchers' shops have been inspected at frequent intervals.

Licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, have been issued in accordance with the applications received. No licence has been refused.

### **Milk Supply.**

The Registers have been amended in order to comply with the coming into operation of the new legislation.

The routine sampling of milk for bacteriological examination is carried out by the County Sampling Officers and copies of the reports are forwarded to us for information, and action where necessary.

142 samples of school milk were examined and 131 were found to be satisfactory. Of the remaining 11 samples, 1 failed the methylene blue and phosphotase tests, 4 failed the phosphotase test only, and 6 failed the methylene blue test only. (The phosphotase test indicates the efficiency of pasteurisation and the methylene blue test the keeping qualities.)

I am pleased to record that the Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, now responsible for milk production, has shown a willingness to co-operate and in his company all the farms have been visited.

## **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

### **Ice Cream Premises.**

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream; one of these manufacturers uses a "Hot mix" and three use a "Cold mix."

Thirty-six shops have been registered for the sale (only) of Ice Cream and thirty-five of these confine their sales to pre-packed ices.

120 samples of ice cream were submitted to the laboratory for examination, and the following table summarises the results:—



# RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES, 1950.

## TABLE VIII.

Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue (Hours)	No. of samples reducing methylene blue.		
		Produced in district		Produced out side district
		"Hot Mix"	"Cold Mix"	"Hot Mix"
1	4½ or more	3 (60%)	2 (15.4%)	49 (48.0%)
2	2½ - 4	1 (20%)	2 (15.4%)	15 (14.7%)
3	½ - 2	—	7 (53.8%)	26 (25.5%)
4	0	1 (20%)	2 (15.4%)	12 (11.8%)
	Totals	5	13	102

The major part of the ice cream sold in this area is produced outside the district.

### Manufacture of Preserved Food, etc.

Thirteen premises are registered for the manufacture of preserved food, etc. The majority of these businesses are ancillary to butchers' shops and are on a relatively small scale. Periodic inspections have been made at these premises and improvements carried out where necessary.

### Fish Fryers.

Twenty-eight premises are registered for the sale of fried fish. Visits are regularly made to these shops and steps have been taken to improve the small minority which do not measure up to modern requirements.

### Food Surrenders.

The following items of food have been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption:—

99 tins of Meat ... ..	362-lbs. 8½-ozs.
95 tins of Milk ... ..	100-lbs. 2-ozs.
35 tins of Beans ... ..	30-lbs. 14-ozs.
28 tins of Tomatoes ... ..	29-lbs. 9½-ozs.
21 tins of Fruit ... ..	18-lbs. 2-ozs.
9 tins Mushroom Soup...	6-lbs. 12-ozs.
1 tin Artificial Cream ...	10-lbs.
Cheese ... ..	24-lbs.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938 — Samples.

The Chief Inspector for Weights and Measures for the Staffordshire County Council has supplied the following information in respect of samples taken by his Department:

# **DETAILS OF SAMPLES TAKEN, BROWNHILLS URBAN DISTRICT.**

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk .. .. .	14	3
„ Pasteurised .. .. .	26	—
„ Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	2	—
„ Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised .. .. .	2	—
„ Sterilised .. .. .	11	—
„ Guernsey, Pasteurised .. .. .	1	—
Sausage, Beef .. .. .	7	—
„ Pork .. .. .	2	—
Butter .. .. .	3	—
Cooking Fat .. .. .	3	—
Margarine .. .. .	3	—
Cheese .. .. .	3	1
Sugar .. .. .	3	—
Tea .. .. .	3	—
Suet .. .. .	2	—
Jam .. .. .	3	—
Oats .. .. .	1	—
Scone Mixture .. .. .	1	—
Condensed Milk .. .. .	1	—
Pastry Mix .. .. .	2	—
Cornflower .. .. .	1	—
Dried Onions .. .. .	1	—
Stomach Powder .. .. .	1	—
Salad Cream .. .. .	1	—
Semolina .. .. .	1	—
Tomato Puree .. .. .	1	—
Ground Nutmegs .. .. .	1	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment .. .. .	1	—
Glycerine .. .. .	1	—
Camphorated Oil .. .. .	1	—
Brisling .. .. .	1	—
Whelks .. .. .	1	—
“Soreen” .. .. .	1	—
Grape Nuts .. .. .	1	—
Shredded Wheat .. .. .	1	—
Plum Pudding .. .. .	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence .. .. .	1	—
Lemon Juice .. .. .	1	—
Coffee .. .. .	1	—
Soup .. .. .	1	—
Self-Raising Flour .. .. .	1	—
Fish Balls .. .. .	1	—
	115	4



### **Particulars of Adulterated Samples.**

Milk, 24% Deficient in Fat.      Fined £3 and £3 1s. costs.  
Milk, 8.3%      Ditto.  
Milk, 2.3%      Ditto.  
Cheese, Contains 22.4% excess moisture.

### **Model Byelaws.**

The Council agreed that the necessary steps should be taken to formally adopt the Model Byelaws covering the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air.

## **PART VIII**

### **RODENT CONTROL**

The Council continues to employ a full time Rodent Operative in order to discharge its duties under the Pests Act, 1949. There is a free service for private dwellings and I am sure many more people could avail themselves of these facilities. The importance of eliminating rats and mice cannot be too strongly stressed for they are a danger to health as well as destroying foodstuffs which often cost dollars.

Regular treatments of refuse tips, sewage works and other Council properties, coupled with the annual test bait and maintenance treatment of sewers, have been carried out.

Business premises are serviced on a cost basis and without any attempt to make a profit.

It should be noted that it is now the duty of occupiers of premises to notify the local authority of any infestation.

### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

Three atmospheric pollution stations have been set up, each consisting of a sulphur dioxide instrument and a deposit gauge. The readings available are for only a part of

the year and so it will be some time before the pattern of things is discernible. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Works) collates the information in a national survey.

How does this affect the people of Brownhills? The answer is that the various forms of pollution of the atmosphere have harmful effects on health (particularly on people who suffer from respiratory diseases), on vegetation (including garden produce), on buildings (accelerating and causing decay), and, of course, on the cleanliness of curtains, clothes, etc. That is only a brief summary but it indicates how the results touch both health and pocket.

There is a long way to go, and a lot of the struggle is against traditional ideas of design in fuel-burning appliances, but progress is being made. For instance, new Council houses have fireplaces selected from a list of approved designs.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

The year started with three cases of paratyphoid discovered when checking contacts of a case notified in the area of an adjoining authority. This produced twenty further direct contacts but there was no extension of the outbreak.

The usual investigations of other Infectious Diseases were made and disinfections carried out on request. In addition, special reports have been made in instances where overcrowding is associated with tuberculous cases.

### **MOVABLE DWELLINGS.**

7 licences are in force for periods of one year in respect of caravans stationed on individual sites. Renewals are granted where the sanitary circumstances are maintained satisfactorily.

The high total of 277 visits is again occasioned by the visits to the caravans of members of that nomadic community which favour Brownhills with their presence at certain times of the year. They create a problem which can only be solved by a national policy as any vestige of local sympathy results in a colony which grows like a snowball. The majority of the caravanners are not true Romanies but are people such as scrap metal merchants, rag and bone collectors, etc., who like to periodically change the scene of their operations.

### **LICENSED PREMISES**

The sanitary accommodation at the 35 public houses within the district has been well maintained. Inspections have been made and the records, obtained at the time of the post-war survey, kept up to date.

In one or two cases the premises do not measure up to modern standards, but there are no grounds for action under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

### **MORTUARY**

The mortuary is looked after by a part-time attendant and the equipment has been well maintained.

### **FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

Plans of proposals to build or extend factories are forwarded by the Engineer and Surveyor to the Health Department for comment.

Five certificates as to means of escape in case of fire have been granted under section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Details of visits to existing factories are set out in the following table:—

TABLE X.

## CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	4	4	—	1	—

TABLE IX.

**INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health  
(Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).**

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	43	152	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. *(excluding out-workers' premises) ..	2	2	—	—
Total .. .. .	46	163	1	—







